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ABSTRACT

A study explored the relationship between body types and four attraction dimensions (physical, social, task, and communication) as perceived by older adults (mean age 68). Subjects, 35 males and 73 females in private residences and senior citizen centers, were shown three same-sex body silhouettes representing the older ectomorph, mesomorph, and endomorph and asked to indicate which they (1) found most attractive, (2) would prefer as a friend, (3) would choose to work with, (4) would prefer to have a conversation with, (5) would most like to look like, and (6) thought looked most like them. The response packets were individually collected, allowing the experimenter to code the subjects' observed body type. Data analysis revealed that sex of subject was not a significant differentiator of attractiveness ratings. Instead, significant effects appeared between subjects' body type as compared with body type preference. Ectomorph and endomorph data suggested significant preferences for body types similar to their own. Endomorphs did not regard ectomorphs as desired work partners, while ectomorphs strongly preferred their own body type as a conversation partner--more so than did endomorphs or mesomorphs. Across most dimensions, the endomorph was discriminated against by the other body types. (FL)

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BODY TYPE ATTRACTIVENESS PREFERENCES OF THE AGED

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BODY TYPE ATTRACTIVENESS PREFERENCES OF THE AGED

ABSTRACT

This study explores the relationship between body type and four attraction dimensions (physical, social, task, and communication,) as perceived by senior citizens. One hundred eight male and female seniors were asked to rank three body silhouettes representing the older ectomorph, mesomorph, and endomorph.

T tests were performed revealing the following trends.

> Sex of subjects was not a significant differentiator of attractiveness ratings. Instead, statistically significant effects appeared between subjects' body types as compared with body types preferred by these subjects. Ectomorph and endomorph data suggest significant preferences for body types similar to their own. For task attraction, endomorphs did not regard ectomorphs as preferred partners. However, in evaluating communication attraction, ectomorphs strongly preferred their own body type as a conversation partner moreso than the endomorphs or mesomorphs. Across most dimensions, the endomorph was discriminated against by the remaining body types.

Implications for understanding the perceptions and selections of attraction partners for, and by senior citizens are discussed.

In our culture judgments of attractiveness influence such diverse activities as choosing a mate (Berscheid and Walster, 1974), complying with requests (Singer, 1964), and modifying attitudes (Mills and Aronson, 1965, Horai, Nacari and Faloultah, 1974).

The human body has long been the subject for discussion and evaluation in terms of its physical, social, and task attractiveness. Images of the "ideal" person are continually projected with emphasis on the message potentials communicated by different body physiques. Wells and Siegel (1961) in their research indicated the clear association between certain personality traits with specific body builds. In addition, such stereotypic personality perceptions act as stimuli for the communication responses projected to others (Knapp, 1978).

The manner in which individuals categorize body physiques in relation to personality and temperament associations has been suggested by several researchers including Cortes and Gatti, (1965). Their associations were based on Sheldon's (1940) ideal body type extremes described as the ectomorph (frail, thin, and fragile), the mesomorph (bony, muscular, and athletic), and the endomorph (round, fat, and soft). By using silhouettes Sheldon determined how a person's physique includes varying proportions of each body type.

From earliest childhood we respond to expectations of how others will react to us, as well as how we regard our own image. "The self-image is the root system from which all of our overt communication behavior grows and blossoms" [Knapp, (1980), p. 108].

From childhood into adolescence, research indicates that the physical sense of self becomes more prominent as we respond to attractiveness perceptions and reactions of others (Lerner, 1969, 1971, Portnoy and Gardner, 1980; Schontz, 1969, and Staffieri, 1967). Generally, the mesomorph body type is

preferred across all attraction dimensions (physical, social, task) with a distinctive aversion expressed toward the endomorph body type. Cavior and Lombardi (1973) suggest that by age eight children are judging the attractiveness of others in similar patterns to those of adults.

Attractiveness perceptions do not appear to diminish with age. Although studies suggest a strong association between stereotypical norm perceptions and body physiques for younger age groups and adolescents, little attention has been devoted to senior citizen perceptions of body type attractiveness.

With the growing ranks of seniors entering our population, it becomes important to present opportunities for them, and for the general population to examine attraction perceptions as they relate to bodily appearance. In terms of physical attractiveness, society teaches us to value physical appearance as a social tool to enhance relationships with others. For seniors, the concept of physical attraction is considered an important indicant of the aging process. Seniors must constantly readadjust to a changing physical self-image and are more sensitive to such cues in the evaluation of their cohorts. In this study subjects' perceptions of physical attraction will be analyzed both in terms of self awareness and as an evaluation measure of others.

Social and communication attractiveness perceptions may be viewed in a different context by older Americans. Proponents of the Social Disengagement Theory of Aging (Cumming and Henry, 1961) explain a decrease in social contacts among some seniors as a way to withdraw from society to adjust to aging. Although interpersonal losses, change of residence, and physical infirmities affect all mature Americans, limiting their opportunities for social interaction, social attraction may still be important in the formation of smaller,

sub-cultural groups. This perspective lies behind the Sub-Cultural Theory of Aging (Rose, 1968). According to the theory, as seniors become separated from other social categories they form sub-cultural groups based on common gains, background concerns, etc. Maintaining social interactions is emphasized by leading gerontological authors and researchers (Tibbets and Donahue, 1960; Oyer and Oyer, 1976; Atchley, 1977; Smith, 1973) as being necessary for a successful and healthy adjustment to aging. The influence of perceptions regarding social and communication attractiveness remains significant for many older persons. In this study, individual's preferences regarding social and communication attraction will be examined. The choice of the latter type of attraction variable seemed important because "Communication - extended and changed as necessary - may be expected to benefit older people." (Knak, 1976, p. 17).

Another attraction dimension included in this study - task attractiveness- may be viewed by older subjects as the least salient of the previous dimensions, due to diminished work opportunities (at least of a formal nature) for seniors. Choosing specific body silhouettes as representing preferred work partners may influence subjects to consider approaching or avoiding others on a purely functional basis. The use of role-related (work-alternative) activities may be labelled "tasks" in the minds of older persons. Therefore, a person who engages in volunteer service activities may be regarded as more task-attractive than the individual who seems reluctant to participate in such activities. Selecting task-attractive body silhouettes will be a third dimension in this study.

The final dimension - self identification will be analyzed in an attempt to understand how seniors perceive their body image. Body image embraces a

sense of self and is closely related to acceptance of societal images and behavior directed toward the individual. Even though perceptions of self image and attractiveness may not be accurate, individuals rely on them as the bases for communication and interpersonal relationships.

The present study serves as an exploratory one to investigate the relationship between body type images and various attraction dimensions perceived by senior citizens. It is hoped that this study can help others recognize the impact attraction perceptions can have on senior citizens.

After examining the data the experimenter hopes to answer some basic questions i.e., To what extent are seniors influenced by body type attractiveness perceptions? Are seniors cognizant of their own body shape, and do they express satisfaction in the identification of their own appearance? Does sex or body type act as significant variables related to body type attractiveness choices of senior citizens?

Method

Subjects

One hundred and eight male and female elderly subjects were selected randomly from lists of civic organizations and senior citizen groups. Data was collected by the experiementer at Senior Centers and private residences. The mean age of subjects was 68. Within the total group 35 were men and the remaining 73 were female subjects. The disproportionate sexual balance is a similar reflection of the elderly population in general. The widening ratio of elderly women to men (four females to every male) has been noted in two age groups - 45 to 64 age group (Kovar and Drury, 1980) and those 65 and older (Siegel, 1980). In almost any group of subjects over sixty, women outnumber the men.

All subjects were asked if they would participate in a project designed to collect information on their reactions to silhouettes of senior citizens.

Procedures

Male and female silhouettes were mounted on a poster representing body type extremes (the ectomorph, mesomorph, and endomorph). Each subject marked their preferred ratings of same sex silhouettes on a small packet, as the experimenter read aloud eight questions related to peer and self attractiveness (Figure 2). All responses were anonymous with the exception of gender identification specifically coded by subjects on the packet cover sheet. Upon completion of question responses, packets were individually collected enabling the experimenter to code subject's observed body type. Later, subjects were informed of the general nature of the study and its suggested implications.

Variables

The independent variables were sex and body type of the subjects. Dependent variables included the three major attraction variables of the interpersonal attraction construct identified by Byrne (1971): physical, social, and task. A fourth variable labelled communication attraction was added to explore the relationship between body type perceptions and conversational attract on for older persons. A review of interpersonal communication research suggests that the more people are attracted to another, the more they will communicate with one another (McCroskey and McCain, 1972).

All four attraction dimensions were represented by a set of questions (Figure 1) orally posed by the experimenter. In order to understand the perceptions which guide the elderly person's attitudes and attractiveness values, it was necessary to ask subjects to translate their feelings into measureable items.

Measures

An extensive series of two tailed t-tests was performed to assess trends related to body type preferences. The choice of two tailed tests was made because no specific hypotheses were formulated with respect to differences between means. T-tests were performed to assess two general trends in the data - differences in body type preference within groups and differences in body type preference between groups.

With respect to within group differences, the subject pool was divided up into five categories - sex: (males, females), and body type: (ectomorphs, mesomorphs, and endomorphs). Mean ratings of body type preference were then computed for subjects within each group, and t-tests were then performed to

assess trends in these preferences. For example, the mean ratings for the ectomorph, mesomorph, and endomorph silhouettes were computed for all the male subjects (for all eight questions). T-tests were then performed to determine whether these mean ratings were significantly different from each other. This same procedure was carried out for the female, ectomorph, mesomorph, and endomorph subject categories.

With respect to between group differences, subjects were divided up into categories which crossed sex with body type (e.g., male ectomorph, female endomorph, etc.). T-tests were then performed to assess whether these categories of subjects differed in their mean ratings of each body type. For example, male ectomorphs were compared with male mesomorphs with respect to how they rated each of the body type dimensions. Ultimately, t-tests were performed which assessed differences between males of each different body type, as well as females of each different body type. In addition, comparisons between males and females of the same body type were also carried out (e.g., male ectomorphs vs. female ectomorphs, male mesomorphs vs. female mesomorphs, and so on). Alpha level was set a priori at .05 for all statistical tests.

Results

Sex Variable

The sex variable did not appear highly significant in predicting attractiveness preferences of subjects in this study. The largest number of significant sex differences was observed between mesomorph subjects. In rating question #2 (physical attraction) female mesomorphs rated the ectomorph body type more favorably than did male mesomorphs (1.04 vs. 1.38, $p<.051$). Male mesomorphs rated the mesomorph body type as significantly more preferred than

female mesomorphs did on that dimension (1.68 vs. 1.95, $p<0.46$). Within question #8 (self identification) female mesomorphs displayed significantly higher ratings of the endomorph than males did (2,44 vs. 2.88, $p<.018$). However, female mesomorphs rated their own body type more favorably than female endomorphs did (1.36 vs. 1.72, $p<.032$). Female subject's data suggested the following preferences: Female responses to question 1 (physical attractiveness) rated the ectomorph body type as most highly preferred, the mesomorph second in preference, and the endomorph a definite last choice (see Table 2). For social attraction (questions 3 and 4), the ectomorph and mesomorph body types were rated more highly than the endomorph. In terms of task attractiveness the preferred body type choices suggest the mesomorph as the first preference, followed by the ectomorph and lastly, by the endomorph. This reverses the first and second choices expressed for physical attractiveness. The mesomorph is again the preferred communication attractiveness choice followed by the ectomorph with the endomorph as third choice. Question 8 (self awareness) data indicates that female preferred the mesomorph in contrast to the ectomorph or endomorph body types.

In summary, females seem to prefer the mesomorph body type for most attraction dimensions with the exception of physical attraction (ectomorph body type is the preferred choice). The endomorph is the least preferred body type for all dimensions.

Male subjects rated the ectomorph body type as more physically attractive (question 1) in comparison to the endomorph, and rated the mesomorph higher than the endomorph (see Table 1). In the choice of a body type "to look like" (question 2) males clearly selected the ectomorph as their first preference

followed by the mesomorph and then the endomorph. For social and task attraction (questions 3, 4, 5, 6) the mesomorphs and ectomorphs were rated more favorably as compared with the endomorphs. Male responses to communication attractiveness varied somewhat; mesomorphs were rated much more favorably as compared to either of the other body types. This preference for the mesomorph is also suggested by the responses to question 8 (self identification). The mesomorph is the first preferred body type, followed by the ectomorph, and lastly by the endomorph.

Comparing female and male subjects responses, it appears that the ectomorph is the most preferred body type for physical attractiveness, generally. Male responses suggest variable ratings for both ectomorph and mesomorph body types in terms of task, social, and communication attractiveness but no clear statistically significant preference for either body type. Female data suggests stronger preferences for the mesomorph body type for task, and communication attractiveness, than expressed by male subjects.

Body Type

Using Body Type as a significant variable, the data suggests that the ectomorphic subjects (see Table 3) significantly rate the ectomorph as the most physically attractive body type, the mesomorph second, and the endomorph as least physically attractive. For social, task and communication attractiveness the mesomorph and ectomorph were rated significantly higher as compared with the endomorph. For self identification (question 8), the two body types, ectomorph and mesomorph, were rated more highly than the endomorph.

In summary, the ratings show that ectomorphs clearly prefer their own body type or the mesomorph as being more physically attractive (see Table 3).

Mesomorph data seems to indicate strong preferences for the ectomorph as more physically attractive, with the mesomorph rated second, and the endomorph rated last (see Table 4). The mesomorph body type was given the highest rating for social attractiveness (question 3). Mesomorphs also gave higher ratings to their own body type in terms of task attractiveness when comparing their body type against the endomorph body type. For communication attractiveness, a higher rating was given to their own mesomorph body type as compared to ectomorph or endomorph ratings. For self identification (question 8), mesomorph subjects clearly expressed the highest rating for their own body type; for the ectomorph body type second, and the endomorph body type last. Generally mesomorphs seem to prefer their own body type as an attraction partner, with the exception of the choice of ectomorph as the most preferred physically attractive body type.

Endomorphs rated the ectomorph as the body type they would most prefer to look like (physical attraction - question 2) and selected the mesomorph as their second choice, and their own body type last (see Table 5). Endomorphs gave higher ratings to the other two body types for physical attractiveness, as compared with their own body type (question 1). In choosing a friend (question 3 - social attractiveness) and for question 4 - task attractiveness, endomorphs rated the mesomorph highest, ectomorph second, and endomorphs last. Questions 4 and 6, social attractiveness and task attractiveness, endomorphs rated both the ectomorph and the mesomorph higher as compared to the endomorph body type. For communication attractiveness, endomorphs rated the mesomorph higher as compared with the endomorph. Question 8 data suggests that endomorphs rated

their own body type higher than ectomorph, and rated the mesomorph higher than the ectomorph.

In summary, endomorphs seem to want to look like the ectomorph as the more physically attractive, but prefer the mesomorph as a more socially attractive friend and as more task attractive. Their own body type is ranked last on most of the attraction dimensions with the exception of self identification (see Table 5).

Sex Differences Within Body Types

Sex differences within each body type revealed the following statistical differences. Significant male-female differences for ectomorphs were suggested in the choice of a work partner. Female ectomorphs rated mesomorphs higher than male ectomorphs did (1.42 vs. 1.89, $p<0.41$). Sex differences for mesomorphs include female mesomorphs rating ectomorphs higher than male mesomorphs for physical attractiveness, (question 2 - 1.04 vs. 1,375, $p<.051$) and male mesomorphs rating their own body type higher than female mesomorphs did (1.688 vs. 1.96, $p<.046$). For question 8 (self identification) female mesomorphs rated the endomorph higher than male mesomorphs did (2.44 vs. 2.88, $p<.018$). The only statistically significant sex difference for endomorphs appeared in the choice of a work partner (question 6) when male endomorphs rated the mesomorph higher than female endomorphs (1.10 vs. 1.50, $p<.01$).

Female ectomorphs as compared with female mesomorphs gave their own body type higher ratings for self identification than was given by the female mesomorph (1.37 vs. 2.20, p .000), or by female endomorph (1.39 vs. 2.48, $p<.000$). Female mesomorphs rated endomorphs higher than female ectomorphs on this dimension (2.44 vs. 3.00, $p<.003$).

Female mesomorphs also rated the ectomorph and the mesomorph higher than female endomorphs did (see Table 6). Female endomorphs rated their own body type higher than female mesomorphs or ectomorphs did on self identification (see Table 6). In addition, female endomorphs rated their body type higher than female ectomorphs did (1.79 vs. 3.00 $p<.000$).

For task attractiveness (question 6) female ectomorphs rated their own body type higher than female endomorphs did (1.68 vs. 2.14, $p<.038$). Female endomorphs also rated their own body type as more task attractive than female ectomorphs did (2.36 vs. 2.89) $p<.005$). Generally, female body type extremes (ectomorphs and endomorphs) when compared with each other, seem to prefer their own body types for task attractiveness and self identification.

For self identification, male mesomorphs preferred their own body type more than male ectomorphs did (1.19 vs. 1.67, $p<.015$). Male ectomorphs rated their own body type higher on this dimension than male endomorphs did (1.33 vs. 2.30, $p<.003$), or than male mesomorphs did (1.33 vs. 1.94, $p<.015$). Male endomorphs rated their own body type higher than male mesomorphs did (2.20 vs. 2.88, $p<.048$), and higher than male ectomorphs did (2.20 vs. 3.00, $p<.02$).

Generally, for self identification, data suggests that males seem more aware of their body type than females.

Question 1 (physical attraction) data suggests male ectomorphs rated their own body type higher than male mesomorphs did (1.00 vs. 1.56, $p<.03$), and higher than male endomorphs (1.00 vs. 1.70, $p<.006$). Male ectomorphs also rated their own body type more favorably as an attractive work partner (question 6) as compared with male endomorph ratings (1.33 vs. 2.30, $p<.003$).

Male endomorphs rated mesomorphs more task attractive than male ectomorphs did (1.10 vs. 1.89, $p<.002$) or male mesomorphs did (1.10 vs. 1.56, $p<.042$). Male endomorphs also rated their own body type more socially attractive than male ectomorphs did (2.30 vs. 3.00, $p<.04$). Male mesomorphs also rated their own body type higher for physical attractiveness than male ectomorphs did (1.625 vs. 2.00, $p<.04$).

Generally, the two body extremes (ectomorph - endomorph) of both sexes, when compared with each other, rated their own body type as being more similar to themselves.

Discussion

The current study was designed to explore sex and body type variables and their significance in determining body type attraction preferences of older persons. An awareness of the effects of such attractiveness ratings may provide the means by which we can understand and enhance attraction behavior among this population group.

On the basis of results obtained from this study the sex variable does not appear significant. Generally females seem to express slightly more consistency in their attraction preferences for a greater number of dimensions including physical, task, and communication attractiveness. This finding reflects results of other communication research which suggests that females of all ages appear more accomodating and nonverbally sensitive in observing and expressing perceptions about others. Research indicates that females look more than males in terms of gaze frequency, duration, and reciprocity (Henley, 1977). This excess of looking behavior undoubtedly contributes to the importance women ascribe to attraction messages conveyed by body appearance. Women

are reactive personalities throughout the life cycle and continue to be social mediators and analyzers of others. Consistent ratings from female ectomorph and endomorph subjects may indicate a greater intra-personal satisfation with self image for these two body types, from this study.

Task attraction ratings seem more statistically significant than one would imagine this dimension to be for older persons. Although no current work status existed for subjects in this study, the significantly strong masculine endomorph preference for mesomorphs as work partners suggests that both male and female endomorphs regard the ectomorph as being an unsatisfactory work partner. This information may be useful in determining body type pairings of work partners for some senior citizens.

Generally, male and female attraction preferences of ectomorphs differed only slightly, and these subjects seemed quite satisfied with their own appearance in terms of attraction dimensions measured. Both ectomorphs and mesomorphs generally preferred their own body type as influencing attraction preferences, although male ectomorphs and male endomorphs were more statistically self satisfied with their body type for physical attractiveness than females were. These two extreme body types (ecto-endo) also appear to have more over-all rating consistencies. Although the mesomorph body type has commonly been the favored selection of younger subjects from kindergarten through college years, in this study it is the ectomorph body type which is preferred for physical attractiveness. This may be due to the fact that beginning in the sixth stage of life, a decrease in over-all weight usually occurs. Preferences for the ectomorph may reflect the weight decrease observed in most senior citizens. In addition, emphasis on health, diet, and exercise

importance as we age may exert a profound influence on the elderlys' attractiveness perceptions. Even mesomorphs in this study chose the ectomorph as more physically attractive. There appears to be a definite trend among the elderly to select the ectomorph as the most physically attractive body type. Additionally, in today's society numerous examples describe senior citizens who have poor nutritional habits, many of them losing weight as a natural consequence of being alone. The preference for the ectomorph could also be a reflection of these conditions which seniors observe in their aging cohorts.

Generally, subjects in the present study developed a preference for the ectomorph or mesomorph body types across all dimensions. The mesomorph was preferred as both a communication and social attraction partner, particularly in contrast with the ectomorph and as selected more by total male rather than female subjects.

Traditionally, in research studies with younger subjects the mesomorph is preferred across all attraction dimensions. Stereotyped personality adjectives associated with this body type include talkativeness, outgoing, active, cheerful (Wells and Siegel, 1961). These perceived traits may strongly influence friendship and social-communicative attitudes about this body type. The continuity theory of aging reinforces the belief that personality as we age changes little in substance; if the mesomorph is perceived stereotypically as friendly and social at a youthful stage, the same perceptions will follow along in old age. Mesomorphs also seem to have a strong self image in choosing themselves in this study as preferred attractiveness models even though they express a preference to look like the ectomorph body type.

The weak preferences expressed for the endomorph as an attraction partner is mirrored in attraction research literature. As older persons age, being overweight becomes a cause for concern regarding health problems, difficulty of mobility, and diminished concern with total appearance attractiveness. Senior citizens may have a diminished self image about both their aging body and society's discrimination against this body type. Physical attractiveness themes dominate social perceptions to such an extent that the elderly often feel isolated because of their inability to match society's attractiveness demands.

Male ectomorphs as compared with male endomorphs preferred their own body type as a communication-attractive partner. This finding seems to suggest the ectomorph as more self satisfied with his own personality as well as physical appearance, and as preferring to associate with those of a more homophilous physical appearance as he ages. This information may be of use to those working with the elderly in the observation and formation of social networks for the ectomorphic elderly. "The need for relatedness may well be the greatest force propelling all men" (Smith, 1973) at any age.

Research Suggestions

Further research is needed to replicate these findings among senior citizens. Most research dealing with attraction has utilized college age students and more youthful subjects; however, as our aging population increases, (by the year 2000 there may be more people over 65 than under 25) we will need to be more sensitive to the behavior and needs of this group. Questions which this study calls to mind include: Do attraction perceptions vary depending on the socio-economic status of the aging person? Does length of time the subject has

lived alone, and housing environment color the person's attraction preferences? Do seniors hold the same stereotypic temperament traits we know younger age groups associate with body type appearance?

Research studies using body type silhouettes have not experimented with elderly silhouettes, as this study does. Researchers need to be aware that the three body type extremes may overlap in appearance, and so may aging subjects' visual distinctions between them. It might be important to conduct a visual pre-test for older subjects to discover if they can sufficiently discriminate between the silhouettes. It is also suggested that the employment of at least two judges to code subjects' body types might improve judging reliability.

It is hoped that an increase in research concerning mature Americans will stimulate a more active concern about them, and will encourage the initiation of effective support networks and productive analyses of their communication concerns.

Figure 1
Verbal Directions

I am going to show you three silhouettes of senior citizen body types. For each question that I will ask, please select a first, second, and third preference by placing a 1, 2 or 3 on the question response sheet in front of you.

(demonstrate)

Suppose I ask: #1. Which silhouette would you think is the most intelligent? You would decide on a first, second, and last choice marking your #1 question something like this. Are there any questions?

Remember - there are no right answers. I want your opinion. If you need more time to answer a question let me know. I will repeat each question twice, or more times, if necessary.

Figure 2
Questions

1. Which one is the most attractive?
2. Which one would you like to look like?
3. Which one would you choose for your friend?
4. Which one would you prefer being with?
5. Which one would you choose to work on a job?
6. Which one would you choose as a good work partner?
7. Which one would you prefer to carry on a conversation with?
8. Which one looks most similar to you?

TABLE 1
All Males = 35

	Ecto	Meso	Endo	Statistically Significant Comparisons
Phys. Attraction 1	1.46	1.66	2.89	ecto vs. endo meso vs. endo
Phys. A.2	1.37	1.74	2.89	all comparisons are significant
Social Attraction 1	1.89	1.57	2.54	ecto vs. endo meso vs. endo
Social A.2	1.85	1.56	2.59	ecto vs. endo meso vs. endo
Task Attraction 1	1.74	1.49	2.77	ecto vs. endo meso vs. endo
Task A.2	1.80	1.51	2.68	ecto vs. endo meso vs. endo
Communication Attraction	2.06	1.68	2.18	meso vs. endo meso vs. ecto
Self-Identification	1.89	1.40	2.71	all comparisons are significant

TABLE 2
All Females = 73

	Ecto	Meso	Endo	Statistically Significant Comparisons
Phys. Attraction 1	1.31	1.75	2.94	all comparisons are significant
Phys. A.2	1.13	1.88	2.99	all comparisons are significant
Social Attraction 1	1.75	1.52	2.73	Sis. meso vs. endo ecto vs. endo
Social A.2	1.73	1.63	2.65	meso vs. endo ecto vs. endo
Task Attraction 1	1.79	1.49	2.71	all comparisons are significant
Task A.2	1.93	1.46	2.61	all comparisons are significant
Communication Attraction	1.92	1.63	2.46	all comparisons are significant
Self Identification	2.10	1.57	2.33	meso vs. ecto meso vs. endo

Table 3
All Ectomorphs = 28

Question				Statistically Significant Comparisons
	Phys. A.			
1	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.21	1.82	2.96	all are significant
	Phys. A.			
2	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.12	1.88	3.00	all are significant
	Social A.			
3	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.54	1.61	2.86	ecto vs. endo meso vs. endo
	Social A.			
4	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.74	1.74	2.54	ecto vs. endo meso vs. endo
	Task A.			
5	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.71	1.39	2.85	meso vs. endo ecto vs. endo
	Task A.			
6	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.57	1.57	2.85	ecto vs. endo meso vs. endo
	Commun. A.			
7	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.78	1.74	2.48	ecto vs. endo meso vs. endo
	Self-Ident.			
8	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.36	1.64	3.00	ecto vs. endo meso vs. endo

TABLE 4
All Mesomorphs = 41

Question				Statistically Significant Comparisons
	Phys. A.			
1	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.40	1.75	2.85	all are significant
	Phys. A.			
2	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.18	1.85	2.98	all are significant
	Social A.			
3	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.92	1.54	2.54	all are significant
	Social A.			
4	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.77	1.54	2.69	ecto vs. endo meso vs. endo
	Task A.			
5	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.73	1.56	2.71	meso vs. endo ecto vs. endo
	Task A.			
6	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.83	1.49	2.68	ecto vs. endo meso vs. endo
	Commun. A.			
7	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	2.05	1.55	2.33	ecto vs. meso meso vs. endo
	Self-Ident.			
8	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	2.10	1.29	2.61	all are significant

TABLE 5
All Endomorphs = 39

Question				Statistically Significant Differences
	Phys. A.			
1	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.41	1.62	2.97	ecto vs. endo meso vs. endo
	Phys. A.			
2	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.32	1.79	2.89	all are significant
	Social A.			
3	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.85	1.49	2.67	all are significant
	Social A.			
4	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.79	1.58	2.63	ecto vs. endo meso vs. endo
	Task A.			
5	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	1.87	1.49	2.64	all are significant
	Task A.			
6	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	2.18	1.39	2.42	ecto vs. meso meso vs. endo
	Commun. A.			
7	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	2.00	1.67	2.33	meso vs. endo
	Self A.			
8	Ecto	Meso	Endo	
	2.44	1.67	1.90	ecto vs. meso ecto vs. endo

TABLE 6

	Female Mesomorphs	Female Endomorphs	P
Self			
Ecto	2.20	2.48	N.S.
Meso	1.36	1.72	<.034
Endo	2.44	1.79	<.007

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